nisation (CSO) at constant prices of 19180-81, the share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country during 1992-93 is estimated at 28.1%.

(b) The share of agriculture and allied products in the total exports of the country during 1992-93 was estimated as about 17.6%.

(c) and (d) The share of agriculture in the GDP depends upon the rale of growth of various sectors whereas its share in exports would depend upon the pattern of utilisation of various products. However, the special thrust on the promotion of agrioulbural exports, particularly products of horticulture, floriculture, livestock & marine products, processed foods etc. is being given which would increase the share of agriculture in the total exports in future.

Calculation uf cost of production of agri-' cultural products

5057. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MAlNN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether labour cost for the period during Which the farmers remain active looking after th© crops is also taken into account while calculating the cost of production of agri-produce;

(b) whether the cost of labour of the women folk and Children of the farmers is also taken into account for the above; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OP AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) to (c) The labour cost for the entire period for which the farmer and his family including wo-ment and children above 10 years of age who are aictively engaged in farm work is taken into account in computation of cost of cultivation/production. However, the labour cost for each item of work or operatiu-wise is not separately worked out.

Spurious and sub-standard piestiddes

5058. SHIRI VIREINDRA KATARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of spurious and sub-standard pesticides is increasing in the country causing great damage to the crops ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that inspite of the available laws to check it, these laws are not being enforced strictly and there is no detterent punishment to the culprits as a result of which this fake industry is growing and farmers are suffering ; and

(c) the number of cases registered against dealers of spurious pesticides and the number of corrupt suppliers convicted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) By and large there is no specific report that the prodiuotion of spurious and sub-standard pesticides is increasing in the country, causing great damage to the crops. Analysis of pesticides samples drawn by Insecticide Inspectors across the country reveal that about 3-5% of pesticide samples are sub-staodard/misbranded.

(b) States and UTs have been entrusted with the responsibility of implementating the various provisions on quality control under the Insecticides Act, 1968 and the Rules framed thereunder. The notified Insecticide Inspectors under the said Act draw samples as per prescribed norms which are analysed by State Pesticides Testing Laboratories Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories and Central Insecticides Laboratory. In case samples are found sub standard, the concerned manufacturers/suppliers of misbranded pesticides are punished under Section 29 of the Act. For the second and a .subsequent offence, the punishment is imprisonment upto three years or fine or both. Deterrent administrative action by way of cancellation or suspension of manufacturing/ selling licences is also taken.